3: Czaplicka E-4 (no date) 1918 RL4 Turkic Peoples RL4

On the other hand, the Russian collapse has left the way open to the activity of the Pan-Turanian propagandists, who seem to have been successfully checked by the Revolution at its *first* stage—warmly greeted as it was in Siberia and Central Asia. The Second Revolution, with its Marxian spirit foreign to Asiatic people, had in this region adherents almost entirely composed of Russian colonists. It would seem that On June 25, 1916, (old style), there appeared a UKaz from the Tsar calling all the male natives of the Caucasus, Turkestan, the Caspian Steppe country, Siberia, and the Astrakhan and Stavropol steppes, for service connected with the war, a proceeding contrary to the fundamental law relating to the native population, under which these natives were definitely exempt from any form of military service. This order came at a time when the natives were all occupied with the cotton-fields of Turkestan, the wheat-fields of Siberia, or with reindeer-breeding in the mountains. The President of the Mussulman Party of the Duma, K. B. Tevkeleff, made a vigorous protest to the then Prime Minister, M. Stürmer, against the coercive measures employed in calling up the natives. In spite of this, the ruthless behaviour and corrupt methods of the local administration of some parts of Turkestan brought about a rising of the population, especially of the Kara-Kirghis and the Sart. The most terrible conflicts occurred at Djizak in the Samarkand district, and in other parts of Semirechie, as a result of which the local administration confiscated all the land and property of the natives, took away forcibly all men of military age, and sent what remained of the population (about 20,000), chiefly women, to die of starvation in the bare mountain region. General Kuropatkin, then Governor-General of the country, decided that the shores of Lake Issyk-kul, the valley of the River Tekes and of the River Keben, and the eastern part of the River Chuya, were to be cleared of the Kara-Kirghis and colonized only by Russians. See the official publications, *Turkestan News*, No. 185, 1916, and *Semirechie District News*, Nos. 201–15, 1916. The question was brought before the Duma, and the Investigation Committee, guided by M. Kerensky, was sent to Semirechie and Samarkand. But it was only after the First Revolution, and by order of the Provisional Government, that the natives were allowed to return to their country.

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